



**Audited Financials** 

2013/14 Accounts

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

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#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

The directors present this report on the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2014.

The following persons held office of director during the year or since the end of the year;

John Collins Hutchinson John Scott Hutchinson Gregory Denis Quinn Stephen John Norton Kellie Leanne Williams

The directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

The profit of the company for the financial year after providing for income tax amounted to \$17,684,992 (2013: \$8,413,716).

No significant changes in the company's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

The principal activities of the company during the financial year were contract building.

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the entity, the result of those operations, or the state of affairs of the entity in future financial years.

Likely developments in the operations of the entity and the expected results of those operations in future financial years have not been included in this report as the inclusion of such information is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the entity.

The company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory.

Dividends paid or declared since the start of the financial year are as follows:

- A fully franked dividend of \$276,823 was paid during the year as recommended in last year's report.
- A fully franked dividend of \$605,250 was also paid during the year.
- A fully franked dividend of \$216,801 is recommended for payment for the year ended 30 June 2014.

No options over issued shares or interests in the company were granted during or since the end of the financial year and there were no options outstanding at the date of this report.

During the financial year the Company paid an insurance premium totalling \$41,987 in respect of directors' and officers' liability insurance. All of this insurance premium related to insurance of Directors of the Company named in this report. The policy does not specify the premium for individual directors and executive officers.

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of those proceedings.

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### **Auditors' Independence Declaration**

A copy of the auditors' independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 3.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

Director:

Gregory Denis Quinn

Stephen John Norton

Dated this 12th day of September 2014

Director:



Level 10, 12 Creek St Brisbane QLD 4000 GPO Box 457 Brisbane QLD 4001 Australia

## DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY PAUL GALLAGER TO THE DIRECTORS OF J HUTCHINSON PTY LTD

As lead auditor of J Hutchinson Pty Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2014, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- 1. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

P A Gallagher

Director

**BDO Audit Pty Ltd** 

Brisbane, 12 September 2014

# STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

	Note	This Year \$	Last Year \$
CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENSES BY FUNCTION			
Construction revenue		1,352,652,037	1,337,959,414
Cost of construction		(1,308,534,411)	(1,289,934,603)
Gross profit		44,117,626	48,024,811
Other revenue		9,626,207	8,036,091
Finance costs		(8,541)	(418)
Marketing expenses		(1,087,051)	(1,676,990)
Occupancy expenses		(4,627,449)	(4,318,413)
Administration expenses		(9,626,093)	(9,488,974)
Selling expenses		(668,543)	(4,634,155)
Other expenses from ordinary activities		(15,023,831)	(27,446,168)
Profit before income tax expense		22,702,325	8,495,784
Income tax expense	3	(5,017,333)	(82,068)
Profit for the year		17,684,992	8,413,716
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Increase in fair value of investments		198,949	67,040
Increase in fair value of land and buildings		-	639,181
Income tax on items of other comprehensive income		(59,685)	(211,866)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		139,264	494,355
Total comprehensive income for the year		17,824,256	8,908,071
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the company		17,824,256	8,908,071

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2014

	Note	This Year \$	Last Year \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	165,522,054	159,188,017
Trade and other receivables	6	61,934,393	83,776,720
Inventories	7	75,888,769	57,375,509
Other current assets	8	2,842,188	2,700,511
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		306,187,404	303,040,757
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	6	30,130,800	27,319,871
Financial assets	9	1,407,890	1,451,813
Property, plant and equipment	10	87,866,193	91,818,218
Other non-current assets	8	2,876,543	4,465,683
Inventories	7	2,270,668	2,200,000
Deferred tax assets	11	12,024,559	12,230,578
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		136,576,653	139,486,163
TOTAL ASSETS		442,764,057	442,526,920
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	12	213,903,819	236,016,681
Borrowings	13	380,776	29,657
Tax liabilities	11	4,137,573	-
Short term provisions	14	1,679,379	1,673,307
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		220,101,547	237,719,645
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	13	2,549,989	2,304,489
Long term provisions	14	1,462,578	1,396,484
Deferred tax liabilities	11	15,525,361	14,983,926
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		19,537,928	18,684,899
TOTAL LIABILITIES		239,639,475	256,404,544
NET ASSETS		203,124,582	186,122,376
EQUITY			
Issued capital	15	41,323	41,323
Reserves	16	2,032,448	1,893,184
Retained earnings	17	201,050,811	184,187,869
TOTAL EQUITY		203,124,582	186,122,376

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

	Note	Retained Earnings	Issued Capital	Revaluation Surplus	Total
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2012		176,518,686	41,323	1,398,830	177,958,839
Profit attributable to equity shareholders		8,413,716	-	-	8,413,716
Total other comprehensive income for the year		_	_	494,354	494,354
Sub-total		184,932,402	41,323	1,893,184	186,866,909
Dividends paid or provided for	4	(744,533)	_	-	(744,533)
Balance at 30 June 2013		184,187,869	41,323	1,893,184	186,122,376
Balance at 1 July 2013		184,187,869	41,323	1,893,184	186,122,376
Profit attributable to equity shareholders		17,684,992	-	-	17,684,992
Total other comprehensive income for the year		-	_	139,263	139,263
Sub-total		201,872,861	41,323	2,032,448	203,946,632
Dividends paid or provided for	4	(822,051)	-		(822,051)
Balance at 30 June 2014		201,050,811	41,323	2,032,448	203,124,582

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

	Note	This Year \$	Last Year \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		1,490,871,988	1,531,992,632
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,488,257,197)	(1,439,498,751)
Dividends received		2,317	323,320
Interest received		7,787,500	6,673,467
Income tax paid		(191,990)	8,878,094
Other Income Received		1,538,900	1,482,199
Net cash provided by/ (used in) operating activities	20	11,751,518	109,850,961
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		1,030,810	399,503
Proceeds from sale of investments		-	113,276
Proceeds from repayment of loans by related parties		2,900,884	12,145,137
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(3,252,502)	(16,513,837)
Payments for investments		(3,128)	(45,402)
Payment of loans to related parties		(5,808,091)	(15,368,025)
Net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities		(5,132,027)	(19,269,348)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from borrowings		596,619	486,257
Repayment of borrowings		-	(231,241)
Dividends paid		(882,073)	(741,246)
Net cash provided by / (used in) financing activities		(285,454)	(486,230)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		6,334,037	90,095,383
Cash at beginning of year		159,188,017	69,092,634
Cash at end of year		165,522,054	159,188,017

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

## 1 Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

## **Basis of Preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 for use by the directors and members of the company and are special purpose financial statements. The directors have determined that the company is not a reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements.

J Hutchinson Pty Ltd was incorporated and has its domicile in Australia and is a company limited by shares. The company is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. The financial statements are presented in the Australian dollar currency.

#### Reporting Basis and Conventions

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the following applicable Australian Accounting Standards:

AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements

AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows

AASB 108: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

AASB 110: Events after the End of the Reporting Period

AASB 1031: Materiality

AASB 1048: Interpretation and Application of Standards

The measurement requirements of all applicable Australian Accounting Standards or other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) have been applied in the preparation of this report.

The complete disclosure requirement of above and all other Australian Accounting Standards or other authoritative pronouncements of the AASB have not been applied.

No other applicable Australian Accounting Standards or other authoritative pronouncements of the AASB have been applied.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs unless otherwise stated in the notes.

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the company in the preparation of this report. Unless otherwise stated, the accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

#### Income Tax

The income tax expense (revenue) for the year comprises current income tax expense (income) and deferred tax expense (income).

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income. Current tax liabilities (assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited directly to equity instead of profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity.

Except for business combinations, no deferred income tax is recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where: (a) a legally enforceable right of set-off exists; and (b) the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

The company and its wholly-owned Australian controlled entities have implemented the tax consolidation legislation.

The company, as head entity, and the controlled entities in the tax consolidated group account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. These tax amounts are measured as if each entity in the tax consolidated group continues to be a stand alone taxpayer in its own right.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, the company also recognises the current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits assumed from controlled entities in the tax consolidated group.

## Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

## **Comparative Figures**

Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year where required by accounting standards or as a result of changes in accounting policy.

#### Revenue

Revenue recognition relating to the provision of services is determined with reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period and where outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. Stage of completion is determined with reference to the services performed to date as a percentage of total anticipated services to be performed. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent that related expenditure is recoverable. Where it is probable that a loss will arise from a contract, the excess of total costs over revenue is recognised immediately as an expense.

Interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets.

Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

Dividends received from associates are accounted for in accordance with the equity method of accounting.

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customers.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

#### **Financial Assets**

#### **Initial Recognition and Measurement**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the company commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset (ie, trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

#### Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, or cost. Fair value represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

#### (i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at "fair value through profit or loss" when they are either held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in profit or loss.

#### (ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

#### (iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the entity's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

## (iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature, or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

#### (v) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

#### Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss at this point.

#### Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expire or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

#### Fair Values

Fair values may be used for financial asset and liability measurement and well as for sundry disclosures.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. It is based on the presumption that the transaction takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market. The principal or most advantageous market must be accessible to, or by, the group.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

The fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account the market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset at its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset at its highest and best use.

In measuring fair value, the group uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

### **Construction Contracts and Work in Progress**

Construction work in progress is valued at cost, plus profit recognised to date less any provision for anticipated future losses. Cost includes both variable and fixed costs relating to specific contracts, and those costs that are attributable to the contract activity in general and that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

Construction profits are recognised at the stage of completion basis and measured using the proportion of costs incurred to date as compared to expected actual costs. Where losses are anticipated they are provided for in full.

Construction revenue has been recognised on the basis of the terms of the contract adjusted for any variations or claims available under the contract.

#### Land Held for Sale

Land held for development and sale is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes the cost of acquisition, development, foreign currency movements, borrowing costs and holding costs until development is completed. Borrowing costs, foreign currency movements and holding charges incurred after development are recognised through profit or loss. Profits are only brought to account on the signing of an unconditional contract of sale.

#### Leases

Leases of fixed assets, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset (but not the legal ownership) are transferred to the company, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recognising an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the lease term.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

## Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost, independent or directors' valuation as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

#### **Property**

Freehold land and buildings are shown at fair value, based on periodic, but at least triennial, directors valuations using information provided by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation and impairment for buildings.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to a revaluation reserve in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against fair value reserves directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to other comprehensive income.

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

#### Plant and Equipment

Plant, equipment and leasehold improvements are carried at cost less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Leasehold improvements are amortised over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

#### Depreciation

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Buildings: 2.5%

Plant and Equipment: 10 - 50%

#### **Investment Property**

Investment property is held to generate long-term returns. Investment property is carried at fair value, determined annually by independent valuers. Changes to fair value are recorded in the income statement as other income.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

## Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

## **Trade and Other Payables**

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the company that remain unpaid.

Trade payables are recognised at their transaction price. Trade payables are obligations on the basis of normal credit terms.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

#### Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the company reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is recognised through profit or loss.

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

#### **Employee Benefits**

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting date. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on-costs. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

## **Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments**

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the company.

## **Key Estimates**

#### (i) Impairment

The company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluation of conditions and events specific to the company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

### **Key Judgements**

#### (ii) Impairment of receivables

The company assesses impairment of related party receivables by analysis of debtor assets and liabilities and their ability to repay debt balance when determining recoverability of the balance due at year end.

## New and Revised Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

The AASB has issued new and amended Accounting Standards and interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods and which the company has decided not to early adopt. The adoption of the relevant measurement standards in future is not expect to have a material impact on the financial statements in the future.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the directors on the 12th day of September 2014.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

		This Year \$	Last Year \$
2	Profit before Income Tax		
	Profit before income tax has been determined after:		
	Expenses		
	Bad and doubtful debts - related parties	668,543	4,634,155
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6,471,207	7,709,642
	Diminution of property, plant and equipment	-	11,126,515
	Diminution of investments	246,000	939,000
	Remuneration of auditor:		
	- Audit or review	81,122	78,992
	- Other services	139,440	77,170
		220,562	156,162
	Net loss (profit) on disposal of freehold, plant and equipmen	(297,490)	776,585
	Revenue and Other Income		
	Interest received	7,787,500	6,673,467
	Rental income	1,444,056	1,338,598

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

Last Year \$
5 8,495,784
7 2,548,735
7 483,684 - (583,626)
7) (2,304,462) 6 (62,263) 4) (2,466,667)
82,068
9 67,040
- 639,181 5) (211,866)
494,355
0 467,710
1 276,823 1 744,533
1 64,206,439

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

		This Year \$	Last Year \$
5	Cash and Cash Equivalents		
	Current		
	Cash on Hand	7,250	7,750
	Cash at Bank	165,423,352	159,109,815
	Imprest Accounts	91,452	70,452
		165,522,054	159,188,017
	Reconciliation of Cash		
	Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:		
	Cash and Cash Equivalents	165,522,054	159,188,017
	Cash at end of year as per statement of cash flows	165,522,054	159,188,017
6	Trade and Other Receivables		
	Current		
	Trade Debtors	55,289,770	74,171,997
	Provision for Impairment		(205,231) 73,966,766
	Cundry Debtors including toy	55,289,770	
	Sundry Debtors including tax	5,535,153 60,824,923	8,295,330 82,262,096
			02,202,000
	Unsecured Loans at Call		
	Director Related Parties	1,039,041	1,495,993
	Other Loans	70,429 1,109,470	18,631 1,514,624
		61,934,393	83,776,720
	Non-Current		
	Unsecured Loans		
	Director Related Parties	30,080,478	27,244,129
	Other Loans	50,322	75,742
		30,130,800	27,319,871

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

		This Year \$	Last Year \$
7	Inventories		
	Current		
	Project expenditure including profit recognised to date	3,009,155,379	2,685,339,851
	Progress Billings	(2,933,266,610)	(2,627,964,342)
		75,888,769	57,375,509
	Non-Current		
	At Cost	2,270,668	2,200,000
8	Other Assets		
	Current		
	Prepayments	2,842,188	2,700,511
	Non-Current		
	Prepayments	2,876,543	4,465,683
9	Financial Assets		
	Non-Current		
	Investments in Trusts	453,000	695,869
	Shares in Associated Companies - at cost	153	153
	Shares in Listed Companies - at fair value	954,734	755,787
	Shares in Subsidiaries - at cost	3	4
		1,407,890	1,451,813

#### **Controlled Entities**

Name of Entity
HB Catering Pty Ltd
Country of Formation or Incorporation
Australia
Percentage Owned
100% (2013: 100%)

Name of Entity
Trey Developments Pty Ltd
Country of Formation or Incorporation
Australia
Percentage Owned
100% (2013: 100%)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

		This Year \$	Last Year \$
10	Property, Plant and Equipment		
	Land and Buildings		
	Freehold Land and Buildings:		
	Land and Buildings - at directors' valuation 2013	61,476,462	61,045,000
	Accumulated Depreciation	(887,235)	-
	·	60,589,227	61,045,000
	Leasehold Land and Buildings:		
	Land and Buildings - at cost	285,670	285,670
	Accumulated Depreciation	(99,983)	(85,700)
	·	185,687	199,970
	Total Land and Buildings	60,774,914	61,244,970
	Plant and Equipment - at cost	51,684,754	51,018,370
	Accumulated Depreciation	(31,445,405)	(28,069,024)
	riccamatated Depressation	20,239,349	22,949,346
	Office Furniture and Equipment - at cost	8,278,681	7,772,514
	Accumulated Depreciation	(3,891,907)	(3,326,829)
	, toda i i atalog i opi, obiatio.	4,386,774	4,445,685
	Motor Vehicles - at cost	9,559,969	9,760,694
	Accumulated Depreciation	(7,094,813)	(6,582,477)
	7.000amalatou Doproblation	2,465,156	3,178,217
	Total Plant and Equipment	27,091,279	30,573,248
	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	87,866,193	91,818,218

The basis of the valuation of land and buildings is fair value, being the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at measurement date. The land and buildings were last revalued on 30 June 2013 based on information provided by external independent valuers.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

	This Year	Last Year
	\$	\$
Movement in Property, Plant & Equipment		
Land & Buildings		
Balance at beginning of year	61,244,970	53,864,984
Additions	431,462	14,734,294
Disposals	-	(384,853)
Revaluation to fair market value	-	(6,289,616)
Depreciation Expense	(901,518)	(679,839)
Balance at end of the period	60,774,914	61,244,970
Plant & Equipment		
Balance at beginning of year	22,949,346	28,491,012
Additions	1,809,943	272,482
Disposals	(583,367)	(706,919)
Depreciation Expense	(3,936,573)	(5,107,229)
Balance at end of the period	20,239,349	22,949,346
Office Furniture & Equipment		
Balance at beginning of year	4,445,685	2,961,452
Additions	890,215	2,365,692
Disposals	(98,382)	-
Depreciation Expense	(850,744)	(881,459
Balance at end of the period	4,386,774	4,445,685
Motor Vehicles		
Balance at beginning of year	3,178,217	4,060,957
Additions	120,899	210,725
Disposals	(51,572)	(52,350)
Depreciation Expense	(782,388)	(1,041,115
Balance at end of the period	2,465,156	3,178,217

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

		This Year \$	Last Year \$
11	Тах		
	Assets		
	Deferred tax assets comprise:		
	Deferred Tax Asset	12,024,559	12,230,578
	Liabilities		
	Current		
	Provision for Income Tax	4,137,573	_
	Non-current		
	Deferred tax liability comprises:		
	Deferred Tax Liability	15,525,361	14,983,926
12	Trade and Other Payables		
	Current		
	Trade Creditors	169,184,002	194,905,472
	Subcontractors Retentions	33,319,116	31,034,099
	Other Creditors	4,634,823	3,279,630
	Provision for Holiday Pay	6,765,878	6,797,480
		213,903,819	236,016,681
13	Borrowings		
	Current - Unsecured		
	Director Related Parties	380,776_	29,657
		380,776	29,657
	Non-Current - Unsecured		
	Director Related Parties	2,549,839	2,304,339
	Other	150_	150
		2,549,989	2,304,489

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

		This Year \$	Last Year \$
14	Provisions		
	Current		
	Provision for Dividend	216,801	276,823
	Provision for Long Service Leave	1,462,578	1,396,484
		1,679,379	1,673,307
	Non-Current		
	Provision for Long Service Leave	1,462,578	1,396,484
	Aggregate employment benefit liabilty	9,691,034	9,590,448
	Number of employees at period end	1,094	1,153
15	Issued Capital		
	41,253 Ordinary Shares fully paid	41,253	41,253
	10 "A" Class Shares fully paid	10	10
	10 "B" Class Shares fully paid	10	10
	10 "C" Class Shares fully paid	10	10
	10 "D" Class Shares fully paid	10	10
	10 "E" Class Shares fully paid	10	10
	10 "F" Class Shares fully paid	10	10
	10 "G" Class Shares fully paid	10	10
		41,323	41,323

The company has authorised capital amounting to 41,323 shares of no par value.

Ordinary shares participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the company in proportion to the number of shares held.

At the shareholders meetings each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each shareholder has one vote on a show of hands.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

		This Year \$	Last Year \$
16	Reserves		
	Revaluation Surplus		
	The revaluation surplus records revaluations of non-current assets. Under certain circumstances dividends can be declared from the reserve.		
	Movement in Revaluation Surplus		
	Balance at beginning of year	1,893,184	1,398,829
	Investments revalued to fair value	139,264	494,355
	Balance at end of the period	2,032,448	1,893,184
17	Retained Earnings		
	Retained earnings at the beginning of the financial		
	year	184,187,870	176,518,686
	Net profit attributable to members of the company	17,684,992	8,413,716
	Dividends provided for or paid	(822,051)	(744,533)
	Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	201,050,811	184,187,869
18	Standby Arrangements and Credit Facilities		
	The Company has access to:		
	Bank Guarantee Facility	100,000,000	100,000,000
	Bank Guarantees issued	(84,498,579)	(96,293,781)
	Amount of facility available	15,501,421	3,706,219
	Insurance Bond Facility	100,000,000	100,000,000
	Insurance Bonds Issued	(44,946,206)	(36,684,817)
		55,053,794	63,315,183

(Qld) Pty Ltd is secured by registered mortgage over the freehold land and buildings of the company and the related company J Scott Builders (Qld) Pty Ltd together with fixed and floating charges over the assets and undertakings of both companies.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

		This Year \$	Last Year \$
19	Capital and Leasing Commitments		
	Operating Lease Commitments  Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements:		
	Payable - minimum lease payments		
	Not later than 12 months	3,821,911	6,429,254
	Between 12 months and five years	4,589,595	7,485,127
	Greater than five years	309,766	-
		8,721,272	13,914,381

Property leases are payable monthly in advance and may be increased based upon movements in the CPI but is dependent upon the individual terms of the leases.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

		This Year \$	Last Year \$
20	Cash Flow Information		
	Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to profit after income tax		
	Operating profit (loss) after income tax	17,684,992	8,413,716
	Non-cash flows in profit:		
	Profit on sale of non-current assets	(403,999)	(29,956)
	Loss on sale of non-current assets	106,509	806,541
	Bad debts provided or written off	668,543	4,634,155
	Deferred tax on increase in revaluation surplus reserve	(59,685)	(211,866)
	Depreciation	6,471,207	7,709,642
	Revaluation of investments	246,000	939,000
	Revaluation of property	-	10,792,825
	Increase (Decrease) in income taxes payable	4,137,573	7,681,956
	Changes in assets and liabilities		
	(Increase) Decrease in inventories	(18,583,928)	(3,349,982)
	(Increase) Decrease in current receivables	21,270,062	58,153,663
	(Increase) Decrease in deferred tax receivables	206,019	(2,743,969)
	(Increase) Decrease in other assets	1,447,463	(1,307,516)
	Increase (Decrease) in trade creditors and other		
	payables	(22,081,260)	13,418,614
	Increase (Decrease) in provisions	100,586	710,096
	Increase (Decrease) in deferred tax payables	541,436	4,234,042
		11,751,518	109,850,961

# 21 Company Details

The registered office of the company is:

J Hutchinson Pty Ltd

584 Milton Road, Toowong Queensland 4066

The principal place of business is:

584 Milton Road, Toowong Queensland 4066

#### **DIRECTORS' DECLARATION**

The directors have determined that the company is not a reporting entity and that this special purpose financial report should be prepared in accordance with the accounting policies outlined in Note 1 to the financial statements.

The directors of the company declare that:

- 1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 4 to 27 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001;
  - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards as described in Note 1 to the financial statements; and
  - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2014 and of its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements.
- 2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debt as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Director:

Gregory Denis Quinn

Director:

Stephen John Norton

Dated this 12th day of September 2014



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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of J Hutchinson Pty Ltd

#### Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report of J Hutchinson Pty Ltd, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2014, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

#### Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note X to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and is appropriate to meet the needs of the members.

The directors' responsibility also includes such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of a financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the company's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



#### Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of J Hutchinson Pty Ltd, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

#### Opinion

In our opinion the financial report of J Hutchinson Pty Ltd is in accordance with the *Corporations Act* 2001, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2014 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1 and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*

#### Basis of accounting

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the directors' financial reporting responsibilities under the *Corporations Act 2001*. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose.

**BDO Audit Pty Ltd** 

P A Gallagher

Director

Brisbane, 12 September 2014